

the leg, and the swinging of the lower extremities. It is possible that a portion of the disturbance may be due to the existing sensation of painful tension in the calf and knee joint. An impairment of the sensibility and of muscular irritability was not observed. According to Westphal's experience, this abnormality of gait in chronic alcoholism is not frequent. *The International Four. of Med. and Surgery*, February 19, 1881.

The following are some of the recently published articles on the pathology of the nervous system and mind, and pathological anatomy :

BRAMWELL : The differential diagnosis of paralysis, *Brain*, April, 1881. RINGROSE ATKINS : Case of paretic dementia, *Brain*, April, 1881. ASHBY : Case of injury to the left frontal lobe, *Brain*, April, 1881. BEARD : A case of prolonged trance, *N. Y. Med. Record*, May 7. BRAMWELL : Clinical lectures on intracranial tumors, *Edinburgh Med. Journal*, March and May, 1881. BEARD, G. M. : Mesmeric trance, *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, March 24th. WOOD, H. C. : On hystero-epilepsy and hysterical rhythmical chorea, *Phila. Med. Times*, Feb. 26th. DA COSTA, J. M. : On arsenical paralysis, *Ibid.*, March 26th. COFFIGNY, J. O. : On Jacksonian epilepsy, *Cronica Med-Quir. de la Habana*, Feb. BULL, C. S. : Some points in the pathology of ocular lesions of cerebral and spinal syphilis, illustrated by cases, *Am. Jour. of Med. Sci.*, April. ARNOLD, A. B. : Neuralgia, *Maryland Med. Fourn.*, Jan. 15th. VALIN, H. D. : Report of three peculiar cases of paralysis, with recovery in each case, *Chicago Med. Fourn. and Ex.*, March. ROGER, H. V. DAMASCINO : The alterations of the spinal cord in infantile spinal paralysis and in progressive muscular atrophy, *Revue de Médecine*, No. 2, Feb. 10th. CROTHERS, T. D. : Some of the problems of inebriety, *N. Y. Med. Record*, April 9th. STEWART, T. G. : On paralysis of hands and feet from disease of nerves, *Edinb. Med. Jour.*, March. BOOTH : Case of traumatic facial paralysis, *Edin. Med. Fourn.*, June, 1881. HAMMOND, W. A. : Cerebral embolism, *Gaillard's Med. Fourn.*, May, 1881. WOOD : Case of severe injury to the brain, with recovery, *Am. Fourn. Med. Sci.*, July, 1881. McDOWALL : Large calcareous tumor involving chiefly the inner and middle portions of the left temporo-sphenoidal lobe, and pressing upon the left crus and optic thalamus, *Edin. Med. Fourn.*, June, 1881. MANN : Pathology and treat-

ment of chorea, *Coll. & Clin. Rec.*, May, 1881. MICKLE: On general paralysis of the insane, consequent to locomotor ataxy, *The Lancet*, May 21 and 28, 1881.

c.—THERAPEUTICS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND MIND.

VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.—Dr. J. S. Warren, *N. Y. Med. Record*, March 26th, considers the vomiting of pregnancy due to various influences, mental ones included, and to remedy it requires a careful diagnosis of its cause, whether it be simply reflex, or due to some other organic condition. Its treatment, therefore, resolves itself into the correction of all disturbances, functional or organic, as far as possible, which are known to excite dyspeptic symptoms; before a simple irritation becomes a confirmed gastritis, and the stomach rejects the remedies that would most easily relieve the original disorder. First among these, Dr. Warren recognizes a constipated habit and the emotional element, and these, he holds, should receive prompt attention in pregnancy. The latter of these is, he says, relieved by no remedies more generally than by the bromides of potash and soda, given, as a rule, in full doses late in the day, on an empty stomach. Constipation can be overcome by any simple laxative. After these, the purely sympathetic disorder must be attended to if vomiting persists. The most patent remedy for this, in his experience, is Fowler's solution, in drop doses, on an empty stomach. When thus given with a restricted diet, it has seemed to him nearer a specific for this complaint than any other medicine. After it has been used for a while it may be found of advantage to suspend it and use nitromuriatic acid, with tinc. nucis vomicae, especially if there is any inactivity of the liver or kidneys, or if anorexia exists.

STATIC ELECTRICITY.—The following are the conclusions of an article by Dr. W. J. Morton (*N. Y. Med. Record*, April 2d and 9th) on the therapeutic use of Franklinism, or static electricity.

First.—Static electricity as a curative agent in medicine may fairly be placed on a level with galvanism and Faradism. In certain diseased conditions it is superior to either.